## **Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

Preferably, the electrode arrangement 131 discussed above is a wet electrode arrangement and is used in conjunction with a conductive fluid (e.g., an electrolytic solution). The use of a conductive fluid in connection with the electrode arrangement 131 allows the thermal energy to be distributed equally, thereby, minimizing hot spots within the tissue being treated. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 3, the first arm 130a of the forceps 130 (FIG. 2) is provided with a solution delivery channel 138. Similarly, the second arm 130b is provided with a solution delivery channel 142-139. The solution delivery channels 138, 142-139 provide a path for fluid communication between a fluid source (not shown) and the forceps 130. In particular, the solution delivery channel 138 provides a path for fluid communication between a fluid source and the first arm 130a and the solution delivery channel 142-139 provides a path for fluid communication between a fluid source and the second arm 130b. Fluid can flow from the solution delivery channel 138 through small holes (not shown) in the first electrode 132 and into a region 132' located between the first electrode 132 and the tissue (not shown). Similarly, fluid can flow from the solution delivery channel 142-139 through small holes (not shown) in the second electrode 134 and into a region 134' located between the second electrode 134 and the tissue. In so doing, the electrosurgical device 100 can introduce a conductive fluid, such as, a saline solution or other similar electrolytic solution, at the electrode/tissue interface to minimize the amount of tissue damage, char formation, smoke generation or other similar damage to the tissue being treated.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

The amount of change in the dimension of the tissue 180 being treated can be determined by calculating the displacement of each of the contact sensors used to engage the tissue 180. In the illustrated embodiment, the amount of shrinkage in the tissue 180 is determined by calculating the angular displacement of the first and second clamps 140, 160. Once the desired

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shrinkage of the tissue **180** has been achieved, the displacement measurement device **174** can provide a control signal to the electronic control unit **116** (FIG. **1**) to reduce or minimize the amount of thermal energy being supplied to <u>the</u> treatment zone by regulating the power source **118** (FIG. **1**). Alternatively, the first and second clamps **140**, **160** can include a mechanical stop (not shown) to prevent shrinkage of the tissue beyond a pre-determined amount or percentage.

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